

TWO NEW SPECIES OF SHELLS FROM URUGUAY

BY DOCTOR H. VON IHERING

BULIMULUS (SCUTALUS) FELIPPONEI, n. sp.

A conic-ovate shaped shell, rather solid, with narrow umbilicus, of a whitish color, covered with a thin and greenish, lustrous periostracum. There is a spiral border on the last whorl, whitish, and barely visible; the spire is conic and the point obtuse and smooth. The first whorls, called *nepionic* are adorned with fine lineal, vertical creases, the whorls, numbering $7-7\frac{1}{2}$ are slightly convex and separated by a deep suture. The last whorl has irregular vertical grooves, the others are smooth; with fine spiral lines impressed, sometimes hardly visible, the aperture has an oblique position, almost vertical, oblong-shaped, angular on the front. The peristome is reflexed on the outer border. The columellar border is wide, dilated, and forms an angle with the columella and with the anterior border of the aperture. The height is 23.5 mm.; the major diameter is 13 mm.; the aperture is 11 mm. long; and an interior width of 6 mm.

This new and interesting species comes from Canelones (Republic of Uruguay) and I have the pleasure of dedicating it to Doctor Florentino Felippone, of Montevideo, whose activities and studies have been of great profit towards furthering the knowledge and connection of the molluscs of Uruguay, this being the reason why I dedicate to him this species.

This is the first species of *Scutalus* known from Uruguay. Another similar species, *Bulimulus peristomatus* exists in the Argentine. Döring 1879, upon which Pilsbry's description is compared, in his excellent "Manual of Conchology", series pulmonata, Vol. 11, page 29.

The above-mentioned species is, notwithstanding, bigger, and has the margins of the aperture convergent the

same as in our species, which, furthermore, has more whorls. If the shells are not found in good condition, the fine sculpture of the apex whorls will be lost, a detail which made me think that I had to deal with a species of *Bostryx* of the section *Lissoacme*, sub-generic division of Pilsbry's which was based on the sculpture of the apex; but it is probable that in this sense there may be transitions. In our species the apex starts smooth, and afterwards acquires fine vertical striae, sometimes difficult to see. In the *Bulimulus irregularis* Pfeiffer, the apex sculpture is similar to the *B. felipponei*, whilst in general, the *Scutalus* species have the sculpture irregular and deflected.

STROPHOCHEILUS FELIPPONEI, n. sp.

Shell thin, slightly globose, coated with a periostracum, of a dark yellow color. The spire is short, the embryo shell is composed of four whorls, the first being smooth, the others densely covered with numerous and fine longitudinal ribs. In the following whorls, these fine ribs persist, and they reunite in groups close to the suture, merging into a small whitish plate. The disposition of these plates at the side of the suture, causes an impression of a crinkling of the same, which, in general, happens with the species of the group *Strophocheilus*. The aperture is wide oval; the columella which is slightly convex, is thickened above in a doubling form, colored white, which forms an obtuse angle with the wall of the aperture, in which can be seen a terminal line of the callus. The position of the aperture is oblique. The external lip is sharp but not reflexed. There is no visible vestige of the umbilical fissure. Evidently it is a new shell, which has almost reached its definite dimensions, taking into account that the species of this group do not, as a rule, have many more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ whorls in the post-embryonal shell. Length of shell 385 mm.; major diameter 275 mm.; length of aperture 254 mm.; width of same 17 mm. This species is bigger and more bellied than the *S. lutescens*, and is less bellied than the *S. globosus*, whose spire, moreover, is

shorter. Of the two species mentioned, this latter is distinguished by a complete absence of the umbilical fissure. This species I collected in the suburbs of Paysandú (Republic of Uruguay), where it is not common. My particular friend, H. von Ihering, notable macalologist, honored me by dedicating to me this species, as a mark of esteem and in attention to my activities in the study and investigations of the malacological fauna of Uruguay.

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ON THE DESIGNATION OF GENOTYPES

BY W. A. LINDHOLM

In NAUTILUS, XLI, p. 21. Dr. H. Burrington Baker proposes for designation of genotypes valid according to the International Code of Zoölogical Nomenclature the following terms: autotype, monotype, tautotype, apotype and lectotype. All these terms, with exception of tautotype, were proposed already in 1912 by N. Banks and A. N. Caudell¹ for designation of *type-specimens*, and are hitherto admitted in practical use for the supposed aim in systematic biology. It is therefore not convenient the *same* terms to use for definition of *genotypes*.

Some time ago the writer² proposed for designation of the various categories of genotypes, valid and invalid, mentioned in the International Rules of Zoölogical Nomenclature, a number of terms. An earlier attempt with the

¹ Nathan Banks and A. N. Caudell, The Entomological Code, a Code of Nomenclature for Use in Entomology, Washington, 1912.

² W. A. Lindholm, Vorschläge zur genaueren Bezeichnung der Genotypen (Zoologischer Anzeiger LXIII, 1925, p. 161-5); Eine weitere Kategorie von Genotypen (op. cit. LXIV, 1925, p. 245-7); Berichtigungen zu der Uebersetzung der § 30 der Internationalen Nomenclaturregeln (op. cit. LXXIII, Heft 578, 1927).